

# JORDAN TIMES

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جوردن تايمز يومية سياسية تصدر بالانجليزية عن المؤسسة الصحفية الاردنية «الراي»

AMMAN, SUNDAY—MONDAY FEBRUARY 18—19, 1979 — RABIE AWAL 21—22, 1399

## Queen Elizabeth arrives in Saudi

RIYADH, Feb. 17 (Agencies)—Queen Elizabeth arrived here today on the third leg of her three-week tour of Arabian Gulf states. As she stepped down from the Concorde supersonic airliner which flew her across desert and oil wells from Bahrain, she became the first woman to be greeted in Saudi Arabia as a head of state. King Khalid waited on the tarmac to greet the Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh, who are seeking good will for Britain in this booming kingdom. The Queen was greeted with a crashing 21 gun salute. Waiting in the dusty Shamal wind with King Khalid in greet Queen Elizabeth were Crown Prince Fahd, National Guard Commander Prince Abdullah and robed ministers and aides. The only woman in the receiving line was the wife of the British ambassador, Lady John Willon, but as the queen left the airport, the crowd cheering her was composed mostly of European women. Highlights of the trip include a picnic in the desert, camel racing and tea with the king's wife.

Price: Jordan 50 fils; Syria 50 piastres; Lebanon 75 piastres; Saudi Arabia 1 riyal; UAE 1 dirham; Great Britain 25 pence.

## He appointed Foreign Minister

Feb. 17 (R)—President Anwar Sadat today appointed Minister Mustafa Khalil to fill, in addition to his post, the vacant post of foreign minister, the Middle East News Agency reported. The announcement of the appointment came four days before the resumption of ministerial talks with the U.S. and Israel at Camp David. Dr. Khalil, 52, has been in the post since the resignation last September of Muhammad Ibrahim Kamel during the Camp David talks. He was previously Minister of State for Foreign Affairs. President Sadat also appointed Dr. Abdul Hamid Hassan to be minister of state in the Ministry of Youth and Sports Affairs.

4. Number 985

## Sadat tells Brown

# Concessions Camp David

Egypt, Feb. 17 (R)—President Anwar Sadat said today in a message to U.S. Defence Secretary Harold Brown that Egypt had made concessions in the peace process and it was now up to the U.S. to make concessions.

Mr. Sadat told visiting U.S. Defence Secretary Harold Brown that Egypt had made concessions in the peace process and it was now up to the U.S. to make concessions.

Prime Minister Moshe Dayan are to resume negotiations today.

U.S. defence officials who attended the meeting said that despite Mr. Sadat's forceful remarks on Camp David, today's talks were "quite friendly".

A senior U.S. defence official travelling with Mr. Brown told reporters: "We do look at Egypt as a potential stabilising force playing a security role in the border region. The whole area south of Egypt is in turmoil and I think that Egypt will be willing and may be able to play a stabilising role."

## An eyewitness account

# Iran's abortive Tehran flight

Feb. 17 (J.T.)—An Iranian Boeing 727 bound to Tehran was refused to land at Tehran airport and was forced to return to Amman. The plane returned to Amman after a flight of 35 minutes. The abortive flight was the first of a series of flights of the twelve-jet Iranian fleet from Tehran when we had news of having to return. "Ladies and gentlemen, this is your captain speaking. We are sorry for the inconvenience but we were informed by airport authorities that we will not be granted permission to land at Tehran's Airport. The time now is eight o'clock Tehran Local Time. We will be back in Amman at eight o'clock Jordan Local Time, thank you."



Iranian revolutionary troops, on foot and in a scout vehicle, guard the meeting and pickup point for American evacuees from Tehran Friday. The troops provided security along the way to the airport for the flight to Frankfurt Saturday. (AP wirephoto)

## Foreigners join queues for evacuation

# Iran returns to work

TEHRAN, Feb. 17 (R)—Iran went back to work today after months of chaos and paralysis and the final round of bitter fighting which toppled the Shah's regime last weekend.

In the nation's most important industry, most of the 30,000 oil workers reported for duty, ending a strike lasting almost four months which cost Iran its position as the world's second-biggest petroleum exporter.

Industry sources said, however, that for the moment Iran would not be producing any oil for export. Shipments previously ran at around 5.7 million barrels a day or 10 per cent of the Western World's supplies.

As Iranians returned to their jobs in response to the "back to work" call issued by religious leader Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, thousands of foreigners joined queues for evacuation flights.

With this sprawling city of 4.5 million people calmer than it has been for weeks, but still tense because of political uncertainty, the emergency airlift of westerners—especially Americans and Britons—got under way.

Over 1,100 flew out today. Bearded young militiamen armed with automatic weapons and acting as Iran's new security police frisked and searched the baggage of all passengers. The identities of anyone with Iranian-type features were particularly carefully checked as the authorities sought to prevent any of those who held senior positions under the Shah from leaving.

An aide of Prime Minister Mehdi Bazargan said that former Prime Minister Amir Abbas Hoveyda and 21 other senior officials who served the Shah and who had already been tried by a summary court, were being retried today by a more permanent revolutionary tribunal. Four of the Shah's leading generals were executed on Thursday night after a swift trial.

Reporters saw a group of 10 blindfolded men being taken away today to a bus from the Ayatollah's military headquarters where the four generals were executed. The driver of the van said they were being taken to be tried at a secret location.

An aide of the Ayatollah said it was impossible for journalists to attend the trials, whose swiftness and secrecy has aroused the criticism of the extreme left. The aide denied a Tehran evening newspaper report that the sentences imposed on 22 "traitors"—in some cases the death penalty—would be carried out late tonight.

However, former Energy Minister Gen. Praj Moghadam, who was arrested yesterday, committed suicide at army headquarters today, according to the "Voice of the Revolution" radio.

The radio announced that a large number of army generals had been sacked or retired and the government today named two colonels to head the national police and gendarmerie, revoking appointments made by Dr. Bazargan immediately after last weekend's "Battle of Tehran".

## Khomeini receives

# PLO's Arafat

TEHRAN, Feb. 17 (R)—Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini met Palestinian Liberation Organisation leader Yasser Arafat here tonight, Iran's national radio reported. He was the first prominent foreign visitor received by the Ayatollah Khomeini. The radio said the religious leader met Mr. Arafat and other Palestinian Officials at his headquarters at 2030 (1700 GMT). It gave no details about the talks.

## Rhodesian jets strike Nkomo bases in Zambia

SALISBURY, Feb. 17 (R)—Rhodesian jets today struck at Patriotic Front guerrilla bases in Southern Zambia to forestall a planned attack on Rhodesia, military headquarters announced. A spokesman stressed the operation was not part of the revenge transitional government leaders have pledged for the crash of an Air Rhodesia Viscount airliner on Monday in which 59 people died. He said the strikes were part of a continuing operation against nationalist guerrillas and pointed out the cause of the Viscount crash had not yet been officially established here.

## Slain U.S. envoy's body flown home

KABUL, Feb. 17 (R)—A U.S. Air Force plane, carrying the body of slain ambassador Adolph Dubs home for burial, left today after an emotional departure ceremony. The full diplomatic corps was present at Kabul airport with the Afghan government represented by Information Minister Barik Shafi and two deputy ministers of foreign affairs.

Mary Anne Dubs, who flew from Washington to accompany her husband's body, wept as the coffin was loaded aboard the plane. Mr. Dubs died in a hail of gunfire as Afghan security forces stormed a hotel room where he had been held by guerrilla kidnappers for four hours.

It has not been established whether the bullet which killed the ambassador was fired by Afghan security forces or by his abductors.

## Regional Briefs

Feb. 17 (R)—The semi-official Egyptian newspaper Al-Ahram reported today that relations between the U.S. and Saudi Arabia are strained by differences over Middle East peace talks, and moves to confront increasing Soviet influence in the Arab world. The paper quoted political observers as saying Washington has not exerted enough pressure to limit an oil price rise last year, and was disappointed that they expressed full support for Egyptian-Israeli peace moves. The paper said Saudi Arabia meanwhile believes the U.S. has done more to confront spreading Soviet influence in the Middle East and the Horn of Africa. Al-Ahram problems would be discussed during a scheduled visit to the next month by Saudi Crown Prince Fahd.

van der Klaauw will visit Israel from Feb. 24 to 27, it was officially announced here today. His Israeli counterpart, Mr. Moshe Dayan, who resumes peace talks with Egypt in the United States next week, will not be available to meet him, so Mr. Van der Klaauw will be the guest of Prime Minister Menachem Begin, a ministry spokesman said. Mr. Van der Klaauw had to cancel a previously-arranged visit to Israel last November because Mr. Dayan was tied up with Middle East peace negotiations. He has never been to Israel before in his official capacity but visited Syria and Jordan last December.

BUDAPEST, Feb. 17 (R)—Hungarian Defence Minister Lajos Czinege left for Damascus today in the second high-level contact between the two countries in three months. Gen. Czinege led a military delegation invited by Syrian Defence Minister Mustafa Tlas. Syria's President Hafez Al Assad visited Hungary in late November. Budapest diplomats believed the Syrian leader sought Hungarian help in persuading the Soviet Union to supply sophisticated weapons needed by Syrian forces.

BEIRUT, Feb. 17 (R)—A U.N. envoy has failed to get Israel's agreement to Lebanese troops being deployed in the southern region bordering Israel, Lebanese Foreign Minister Fuad Butros said today. He confirmed local press reports that Israel had adopted a negative attitude to U.N. Under-Secretary Brian Urquhart in talks this week over extending the Beirut government authority in Southern Lebanon where U.N. peace-keeping forces are stationed. "Mr. Urquhart's visit to Israel did not meet with the response he desired," Mr. Butros told reporters after being briefed by an aide of the U.N. official. "There is no room for optimism, but the door has not been finally closed concerning proposed moves in the south."

Feb. 16 (R)—Public opinion polls published by two yesterday showed growing dissatisfaction with the U.S. and the U.S. Alliance headed by Prime Minister Menachem Begin. The polls were held on Feb. 15. 31.5 per cent would vote for the U.S. against the 35.3 per cent who voted for Mr. Begin in the elections two years ago, according to a poll by the Opinion Research Institute of Israel, ordered by the cent Haaretz daily. Support for the opposition Labour Party lost power two years ago after 29 years as the major party, increased from 24.6 per cent at the 27.1 per cent in the opinion poll carried out at the end of this month. Another poll, carried out for the newspaper Yediot Aharonot by the Hebrew University's for Applied Social Research and Communications, said 92 per cent thought the country's economic situation "good" and 85 per cent thought the government was not "in a suitable manner".

GUE, Feb. 17 (R)—Dutch Foreign Minister Christoff

### TYCHE HOTEL

TO ANNOUNCE THE OPENING OF TYCHE CAFETERIA FOR FAMILIES daily from 9:00 a.m. to 12 p.m.

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## King Hussein visits Army Headquarters

AMMAN, Feb. 17 (JNA)—His Majesty King Hussein, supreme commander of the Jordanian Armed Forces, visited the Army Headquarters here today and met with the Commander-in-Chief Lt. Gen. Sharif Zeid Ibn Shaker. The meeting was attended by the Chief of the Royal Court Sharif Abdul Hamid Sharaf.

## Committee calls for services to children

AMMAN, Feb. 17 (J.T.)—A sub-committee formed by the Jordan National Committee for the Year of Child supervising celebrations for the International Year of the Child held a meeting today chaired by the Governor of Amman Yahya Al Mousili. After discussing several matters concerning the celebrations to take part in Amman next November the sub-committee recommended the establishment of a children's clothing factory, a factory to manufacture artificial limbs for handicapped children, the opening of children's parks and the holding of seminars for adults and teachers to make them aware of the needs of children. The sub-committee also called for extending further aid and support to the deaf and dumb society to enable it to cater more successfully to the needs of handicapped children. According to the Secretary-General of the national committee Izzat Jaradat, Amman Municipality has decided to open three children parks in Marka, Quesmeih and Shmeisani, and the YWCA has decided to publish a book of children's songs in cooperation with the committee.

## UK firm signs JD36.4m deal to build 'heart' of potash project

By Rami G. Khouri  
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN, Feb. 17—The British contracting company George Wimpey today signed an agreement to build the solar evaporation system that forms the heart of the potash project going up along the southeastern shore of the Dead Sea. The JD 36.4 million contract is believed to be the single biggest construction project ever awarded in Jordan. Work is to be completed by the end of March 1982.

Arab Potash Company (APC) Chairman and General Manager Ali Khasawneh, who signed for the Jordanian side, told the Jordan Times before the signing ceremony that the financing package for the \$420 million potash project has now been completed. The APC equity capital of JD 63 million covers 45 per cent of the project's cost, with the remaining 55 per cent coming in the form of soft loans from Arab and international lending bodies and friendly governments.

Director of George Wimpey and Company Mr. Roy Ferris, who signed for the contractors, told the Jordan Times this is his company's first contracting job in Jordan, and Wimpey is taking the opportunity of this contract to establish a new regional office in Amman to oversee business opportunities in Syria, Jordan, Lebanon, Egypt and Sudan. The Amman regional office will be headed by Mr. Bill Hollands, who attended today's signing ceremony and told the Jordan Times that work has already started at

the potash project site, with 20 Wimpey engineers expected on the site by the middle of next week.

A contracting firm from the town of Kerak, just above the potash project site on the Dead Sea's Lisan Peninsula, has already started building the labour camp and workshops that Wimpey will require to do the job.

Mr. Hollands said that between 1,000 and 1,500 people will be working on the potash project at peak construction periods, with between 60 and 100 foreign engineers required beyond the locally recruited staff.

The Wimpey contract requires building a pumping system for the Dead Sea brine and about 55 kilometres of compacted earthfill dykes, averaging five metres high and seven metres wide at the base. The dykes will enclose about 100 square kilometres of "pans" within which the brine will evaporate by the heat of the sun, leaving a deposit of carnallite that is then pumped into the refinery to be converted into white powdered potash fertiliser, ready to export and sprinkle on mineral-hungry

green plants.

Mr. Ferris noted the "highly complex" aspect of the job because of the soft muddy conditions at the site and the need to build special diaphragm structures underneath some of the dykes to prevent seepage of brines of different consistencies from one pan to another. But he said that full-scale trials have been conducted both at the site itself and at the Wimpey Laboratories company's facilities in Great Britain.

Wimpey Laboratories, a division of George Wimpey and Company, was itself involved in preliminary investigation work during Phase I of the potash scheme, when it carried out extensive analyses in cooperation with the American contractors Brown and Root.

The last phase of the potash project is the refinery itself, whose tenders will be released at the end of April, Mr. Khasawneh told the Jordan Times.

The project will produce 1.2 million tons of potash annually after production starts in 1982. This will later be raised in stages to 1.7 million tons a year.

## People

...in the news

A blue-eyed baby boy made his debut into life as the first child of Salameh and Zein Abdul Hadi on Saturday Feb. 10.

Salameh, Media Manager at the American Centre, and Zein of the Ministry of Culture and Youth, were not only delighted

to have had a boy first time around, but were also amazed that for the duration of the pregnancy the possibility of having

a girl had not even entered their heads. It was only the night before the baby, named Zein,

was born that they realised with horror that they had not thought of girls names and spent a few

frantic hours looking for a suitable one—just in case. The birth of Zein, whose weight has slipped Mrs. Abdul Hadi's

mind for the moment, brought both grandmothers hurrying from the West Bank to help out, marking, incidentally, the first

time since 1967 that Salameh's mother has made the journey from Jerusalem. Mabrouk to the whole family!

Dr. Basil Hennessy, Australian archaeologist renowned as an excellent 'dig'

man is back at work on his latest excavations at Tabaqat Fahl (Pella) in the Jordan Valley after a heavy bout of pneumonia which meant a few weeks of inactivity in Amman.

Dr. Hennessy has been at work on the ancient site of Pella since the beginning of January and hopes it will reveal a good sequence of settlements from as far back as 10,000 B.C. Although Dr. Hennessy had to spend time

away from the dig, work was continued by the able team of 20 or so Australian and British archaeologists.

There has been plenty of movement of our own Jordan Times staff this month, geographically as well as work—Ron Cathell of California has joined

the news staff bringing new blood to reporting here and one-time star reporter Ian Kel-

is back in Britain after a glorious trip down the Nile in Egypt. Reporter Brenda Finegan

is back and ready to tackle her typewriter again after a long vacation in England. Things, they say, ain't as bad as they seem over there.

## Skating dangerously

ROAD SAFETY is an issue which is increasingly preoccupying the local authorities here, what with the phenomenal growth in the number of cars on the roads, particularly in Amman.

But another phenomenon has come to our attention which we think deserves immediate action. It may involve only a tiny minority of the population, perhaps, and then only in some of the "classier" neighbourhoods of town, but it still could be a matter of life and death.

We are talking about the latest youthful craze imported from Europe and America, namely, skateboarding. In Jabal Amman, Jabal Luweibdeh, Shmeisani and other areas, young children are to be seen tearing along the pavements and roadways on these four-wheeled devices. The fact that skateboards and hills go together—they are only operable on downhill slopes—makes Amman's terrain ideal for the sport.

We would be the last to deny the kids the fun of skateboarding. In Europe and America, it is becoming a practised art and a sport of professional standing; good skateboard technique is a joy to watch.

But it is a sport with many built-in hazards, because the boards are so uncontrollable once they get going. In Europe and the U.S., there have been many fatalities and thousands of broken bones, among skateboarders either taking nasty falls or being hit by cars. In those countries, skateboarders are required by law to wear an awesome array of protective clothing—notably crash helmets and elbow and knee pads. There are also strict rules, strictly enforced, about where skateboards may and may not be ridden: not on public sidewalks, or roads, and often only in authorised "skate parks," rather like roller or ice rinks. Some countries, including Sweden, have gone so far as to ban skateboards altogether.

In Amman, however, not only are the boards on the market of rather cheap and inferior design, but there seems to be no attempt to enforce any additional safety precautions. We have yet to see any of our local skateboarders kitted out in the proper safety gear. There seem to be no restrictions on where skateboards are used, leaving the kids to the public paths and the already congested roads with their often less-than-exemplary drivers. And the age of youngsters taking up the sport here seems to be much younger than in the West.

All this makes for a dangerous situation. We suggest that the retailers selling these devices see that their customers are also supplied with the necessary safety equipment. Perhaps the Haya Centre or some enterprising individual could build a skate park and arrange lessons in safe skateboarding. And we think the skateboarders should be banned from the streets and highways—for their own, as well as the rest of public's, protection.

## ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

Amman newspaper editorials Saturday were critical of the massive U.S. aid to Israel pledged by Defence Secretary Harold Brown during his recent visit to Tel Aviv.

"We didn't think that the present U.S. administration would ever approve of the former president Gerald Ford's theory that a strong Israel is a guarantee for security, stability and peace in the Middle East," AL RA'I says, "until this new list of advanced weaponry, worth \$7.5 million, for Israel was revealed."

"We do not know what Washington will offer its Arab allies in return, although we are convinced that it will offer no more than the 'camel's ear' of what it is giving to the Israelis," the newspaper said.

Referring to Mr. Brown's statement that his present mission is to realise a comprehensive peace in the Middle East and to cooperate in bringing stability to the area, the newspaper asks, "Can peace be established by ignoring the owners' legitimate rights to their land? And will supplying Israel—already armed to its teeth—with \$7.5 million worth of arms increase the U.S. administration's optimism on the establishment of peace in the area?"

AL DUSTOUR says even the Israelis never expected this very generous military aid as promised by the Defence Secretary. In terms of quantity and quality, these sophisticated arms which Israel will receive from the U.S. are certainly astronomical.

American arms in Israel have been used only for one purpose, to fight the Arab people, AL DUSTOUR says. Although the U.S. says it is working for peace and a comprehensive solution in the Middle East, it cannot be sincere in this claim when at the same time it is arming the one party that rejects peace and a comprehensive solution—that is, Israel.

The newspaper describes the U.S. claim as being absurd that by arming Israel it is trying to prevent what it calls the "Soviet infiltration" into the region. On the contrary, America's blind support of Israel is responsible, before anything else, for opening the gates of the Middle East to the Soviet Union. It is also responsible for the potential explosion of anti-American and pro-Soviet currents in the area and for embarrassing those regimes that still hold "a thin thread of friendship" with Washington.

Writing in AL RA'I in his column "Words" JUMA' HAMMAD says that no sooner did the Iranian revolution announce its success than the Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin began screaming that not only were Israel's interests gravely threatened but also those of the West, claiming that the only solution for regional safety is for the West to pour all its strength into Israel to establish a "bulwark of the free world" that would be able to defend the West's interests and "its civilised and democratic heritage" and to punish anyone who attempts to molest these interests and this heritage!

Mr. Begin's yelling appears to have borne its fruit, crystallising in the millions of dollars worth of armament promised by the U.S. defence secretary to Israel, Mr. Hammad said.

## WHAT'S GOING ON

Photo Documentary Exhibit

The French Cultural Centre has a documentary exhibition on display about Georges Sand. Open during regular hours.

Photo Exhibit

The Soviet Cultural Centre presents a photo display commemorating the sixty-first anniversary of the establishment of the Soviet armed forces.

French Film

The French Cultural Centre presents a film by Yannik Bellon entitled "La femme de Jean" at 7:30 p.m. French version with Arabic subtitles.

Friends of Archaeology

The Friends of Archaeology are going on a trip to Pella where an Australian archaeology team is presently working. The caravan meets in front of the Dept. of Antiquities at 9:00 a.m. Bring picnic lunch and drinking water.

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## ENGLISH CLASSES - 1978/9

### THIRD TERM

The British Council is starting classes for the 3rd term on Monday, March 5th. If you are interested in attending English classes please call at the British Council for full information. Registration and placement tests take place from:

Monday, Feb. 26th to Saturday, March 3rd

From: 9-12; 4-6.

INVITE YOU to place your orders from the QUELLE

## The Arab Potash Co. Ltd.

The Arab Potash Company Ltd., requires an assistant chief purchaser. This position will coordinate the purchase of major pieces of equipment for the APC potash facilities at the Dead Sea.

Candidates must have a university degree in Business Administration with suitable professional qualifications for this position. A minimum of five years experience as purchasing agent for a large chemical plant, preferably in the Middle East, is required.

The major functions of this position will be to set up purchase order systems to effectively follow the procurement of equipment for the project, and to ensure that all components of the purchase requisitions conform to tender documents. The payment schedule will have to be closely coordinated between the technical and accounting departments and cash flows will have to be established for each major equipment purchase.

Candidates possessing these qualifications should apply to:

The Personnel Dept.,  
 The Arab Potash Co. Ltd.,  
 Box 1470,  
 AMMAN, JORDAN

## JORDAN VALLEY AUTHORITY

### Village Development Project/ Stage II Invitation for Prequalification

The Jordan Valley Authority, an agency of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, invites submission of prequalification data from U.S. contractors, Jordanian contractors and contractors from countries eligible under AID Geographic Code 941 or joint venture of projects of similar nature and type for the construction of about 30,102 square metres of schools, clinics and municipal buildings distributed throughout villages located along an 80 kilometre stretch of highway that traverses the length of the East Bank of the Jordan River Valley. Temperature in the valley ranges between 7 and 48 degrees Centigrade. Buildings shall consist of monolithic reinforced concrete foundations, columns and roof with 20 centimetre hollow concrete block walls. The project shall consist of the following buildings: 23 schools ranging from approximately 273 to 1480 square metres or approximately 20,475 square metres in total classroom space; 13 school administration buildings of approximately 1131 square metres in total area; 13 school toilet facilities of approximately 676 square metres in total area; 4 health centres ranging from approximately 420 to 2250 square metres or approximately 3510 square metres in total space; and 3 municipal facilities with an approximate total area of 4310 square metres. Aggregate, water, cement and reinforcing steel are readily available.

Although it is not required that contractors visit the area, it might be to the advantage of contractors to acquaint themselves with local conditions. Plans and specifications are available for review by interested contractors in Amman, Jordan. The JVA will review qualifications of the contractors. The type of contract to be entered into will be stated in the bidding documents when issued to the prequalified contractors. The project, of which the above described buildings are a part, will be jointly financed by the U.S. Agency for International Development and the Government of Jordan. The contractor to whom a contract may be awarded will be paid in U.S. dollars and Jordanian dinars. In submitting pre-qualification data, AID pre-qualification questionnaire for construction contractors (Attachment 2A CH2, HB 11 TM:11:1) must be filled out completely and submitted together with any brochures and additional information on experience and resources. In the event that a joint venture seeks prequalification the questionnaire must be supplied with respect to all firms in the joint venture. These forms are available from the JVA in Amman at USAID and from AID Washington. Completed prequalification data must be submitted to:

The President, Jordan Valley Authority  
 P.O. Box 2769, Amman, Jordan.  
 Telex: 1692 JVC JO; phone 41472

With a copy to:

Agency for International Development  
 NE/PD Department of State  
 Washington, D.C. 20523  
 Attn: Robert Fedel  
 Phone 202/632-1839

Prequalification data must be postmarked no later than 28 February. A short list of qualified contractors will be advised by the end of March 1979 as to whether and when they will be invited to submit bids. It is expected that the construction period will be 18 months.



هذه هي المدرسة الجديدة

# International Community School to move out of barracks

by Thomas Crowell  
the Jordan Times

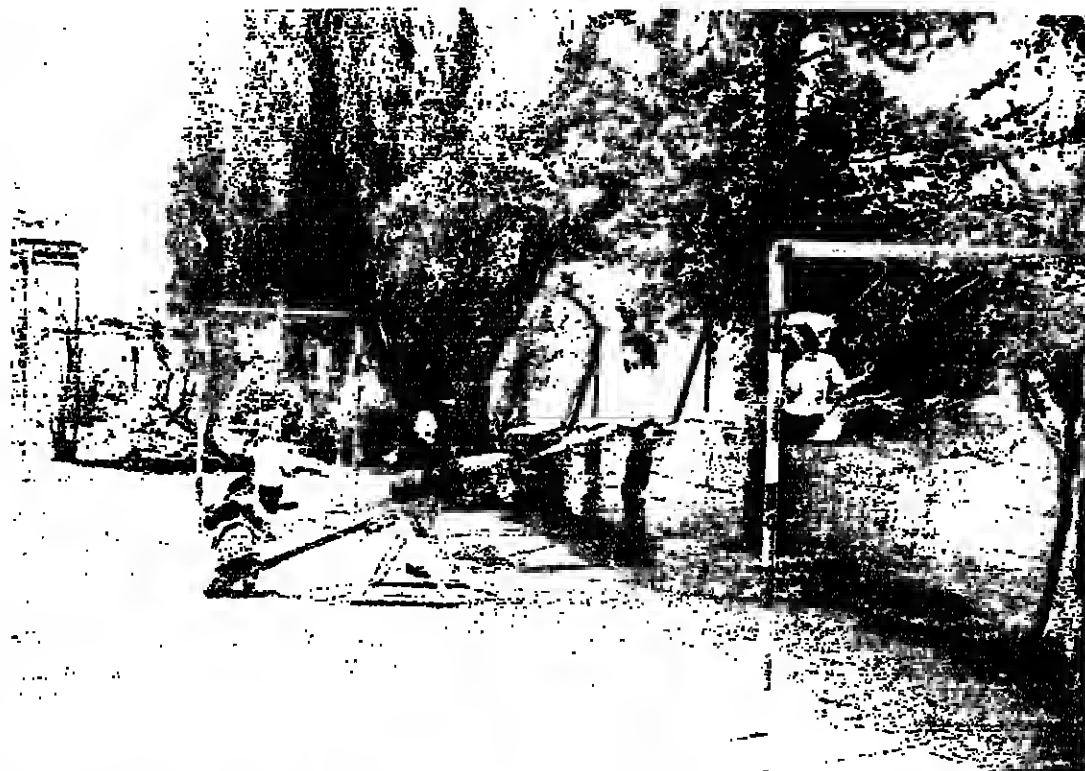
Air Force (RAF) Quonset (nissan) huts.

Her attitude seems to represent the standard among the staff which works hard to make the school the bustling, smiling place it is. The source of the staff's enthusiasm can be easily seen if one looks in on any of the classes. The black-haired and blond, the brown-skinned and oval-eyed, all blended together in their common activity, make up unique and challenging classes. Several members of the staff commented that regardless of national background or the absence of a previous knowledge of English, students pick up the language in three or four months and are quickly accepted by the other pupils.

The International Community School was first begun by the Anglican Church in 1954 to serve children of RAF personnel based in Jordan. In 1957 it was moved to its present site. It was run by the church until 1973 when, due to financial difficulties, ownership was transferred to a limited non-profit company set up in England. It is financed primarily by tuition fees: JD 140 per term, three terms a year.

Presently about half the pupils are British. The rest are children of personnel from various embassies and foreign companies. Twenty Jordanian children also attend. In Jordan, there is only the International Community School that offers the British system of education. All teaching is in English, and Arabic and French are offered as optional. It has one kindergarten class (for four-year-olds) and then the first seven primary grades for children aged 5 to 11. Next year a class for twelve-year olds will be opened (no school building roof?) and when the new building is opened a year later, education will be available to 13-year-olds.

At present there is no provision for students over the age of 11 who want to study following the British system. They have to go to boarding schools. According to Mr. Geoffrey Tatum, Chairman of the Board of Directors for the school: "The new building is designed to take 300 pupils. It will have 16 classrooms on two floors, a Gym, Auditorium and a library, as well as Administrative offices and parking and play areas outside. Education will be to age 13 (9th primary). This is the age at which



A typical scene on the International Community School's playground. Nationality makes no difference in work or play.

students usually go to boarding school."

He also mentioned: "The Board of Directors has discussed the feasibility of opening a secondary school in the future. No decision for this has been made yet because the first step is to get the primary school completed. Land adjacent to the six dunums already purchased in Khilda, might be acquired as a site for a secondary school."

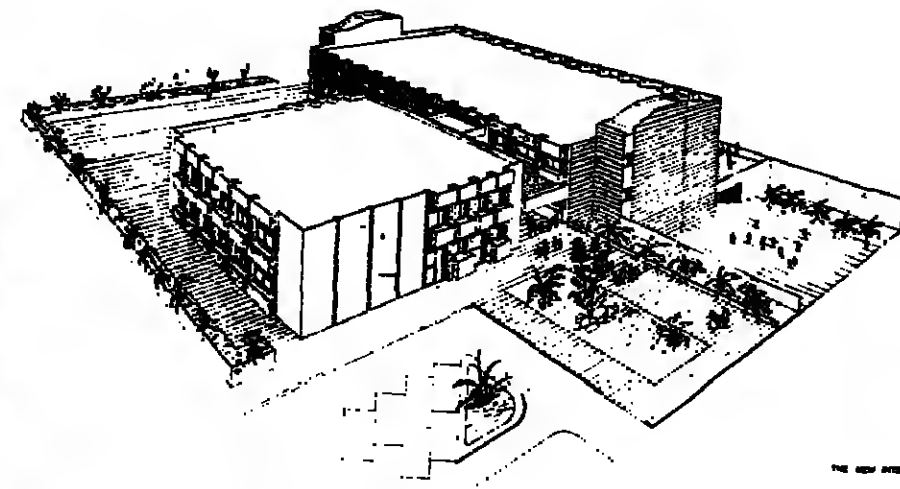
Mr. Tatum pointed out the importance of the International Community School: "If Amman is

to attract foreigners to work here, there must be some provision for their children. Although the international school mainly serves foreigners, it also indirectly serves Jordan by providing the educational facilities needed for the children of foreign personnel."

The school enjoys the patronage of Their Royal Highnesses Crown Prince Hassan and Princess Sarvath. His Majesty King Hussein also takes an active interest in it. With the support of the royal family and with the needed

additional contributions and interest-free loans from individuals and companies expected to come in during the next two months, everything is ready for the building to go ahead. Tenders for the work will be put out in March.

It will not be long before the barracks bid farewell to the mini-United Nations that has occupied them for over 20 years. The future for the barracks is not decided but the future for the school looks very bright indeed.



Architect's drawing of the new International Community School. The wing to the right will contain 16 classrooms while the one to the left will house the auditorium/gym and offices.



Singing can be a lot of fun.

## Premier Badran holds meeting in Karak

KARAK, Feb. 17 (JNA)—Prime Minister Mudar Badran, accompanied by Minister of Interior Suleiman Arar and Minister of Municipal and Rural Affairs Ibrahim Ayoub, today paid a visit to the town of Karak and met with members of the Upper House and the National Consultative Council (NCC) as well as with the governor of Karak, heads of the municipal and local councils and other officials of the governorate.

Premier Badran said that all the demands of the governorate put forward during the meeting are acceptable; and, though the government cannot fulfill them all at one time, it nevertheless would consider implementing what is possible among them.

The prime minister made a general review of projects intended to be carried out in the Karak governorate. He said the government has spent a total of JD 2.5 million on buildings and road construction during 1978, excluding the main roads. He said the government's largest projects are being set up in the area. They include the potash project which will cost a total of JD 430 million, the cement factory at a cost of JD 170 million, and expanding the production of the phosphate industry to eight million tons by 1980.

He pointed out that an additional sum of JD 265,000 has been allocated for the municipal and local councils.



She goes high with a little push from her friend.

## Nijmeddin Dajani off to India for talks

AMMAN, Feb. 17 (JNA)—Minister of Industry and Commerce Dr. Nijmeddin Dajani left for New Delhi today at the head of a four-man delegation to hold talks with Indian officials on promoting trade relations between Jordan and India. During the four-day visit, the delegation will also tour a number of factories and industrial and economic corporations in India.

## AMMAN STOCK EXCHANGE REPORT

NAME OF COMPANY	Par value	Volume Traded	Last Buying Offer	Last Selling Offer	Closing Price
Jordan Petroleum Co.	JD 5,000	4,247	6,560	6,570	6,570
Jordan Cement Factories	JD 10,000	1,540	14,400	14,500	14,400
Jordan Phosphate Mines	JD 1,000	235	2,120	2,140	2,120
Arab Pharmaceutical Co.	JD 5,000	696	—	—	17,420
Jordan-Gulf Bank	JD 1,000	5,789	1,020	1,040	1,030
Dar Aldawa Development and Investment Co.	JD 1,000	1,200	1,950	2,000	2,000
Jordan Ceramic Industries	JD 1,000	94	0,940	0,950	0,940
Arab Aluminium Co.	JD 1,000	95	0,940	—	0,950
Jordan-Tanning Co.	JD 5,000	158	8,800	8,900	8,800
Jordan Lime and Silicate Brick Industries Co.	JD 5,000	110	4,600	—	4,600
Cairo-Amman Bank	JD 5,000	3,340	6,550	6,600	6,550
General Insurance Co.	JD 1,000	1,414	—	2,100	2,050
The Arab International Hotels Co.	JD 1,000	182	0,730	0,750	0,730
Garage Owners Federation Office Co.	JD 1,000	3,880	4,400	4,450	4,450
Arab Chemical Detergents Industries Co.	JD 1,000	404	—	—	1,010

Total volume traded, Saturday, Feb. 17: JD 23,382  
Total number of shares traded: 10,089

Government Development Bonds

Par value	Volume traded	Number traded	Year of maturity	Selling price
JD 5,000	102	20	1980	5,145
JD 5,000	20	4	1982	5,080
JD 5,000	160	30	1984	5,340

Total volume traded: JD 282

## U.N. Industrial Development

### Organisation to grant RSS \$40,000

AMMAN, Feb. 17 (JNA)—An expert of the United Nations Industrial Development Organisation (UNIDO), Dr. Ahmad Salem, today discussed with officials of the Royal Scientific Society (RSS) aspects of cooperation between the UNIDO and the RSS. Dr. Salem, who is now on a visit to Jordan, said the UNIDO has decided to provide \$40,000 to bolster the RSS activities in the fields of solar energy and the plastics industry.

### Postal Savings Fund to open new branches

AMMAN, Feb. 17 (JNA)—The Postal Savings Fund's Board of Directors today decided to open six new branches in various governorates and districts and to increase the fund's capital in a number of industrial firms in Jordan. The board meeting, chaired by Minister of Communications Dr. Sa'id Tal, also reviewed the fund's activities over the past year.

## LOCAL

## EXCHANGE

## RATES

U.S. dollar	297.00/299.00
U.K. sterling	595.00/599.00
West German mark	160.30/161.30
Swiss franc	177.30/178.40
French franc	69.40/69.80
Italian lire	(for every 100)
Japanese yen	(for every 100)
Dutch guilder	(for every 100)
Belgian franc	(for every 100)
Swedish crown	(for every 100)

## English team ends visit to Jordan's management school

Feb. 17 (J.T.)—Mr. Mohammed Malallah, during which they discussed the present levels of activities at the institute and its plans for this year. The Jordan Institute of Management is an arm of the Industrial Development Bank. The institute started early this year its training courses which are designed to improve general performance levels of middle and top management personnel of the private sector.

## EVENTS

News magazine on the Middle East

FEB. 15, 1979

**LEBANON: WHO IS IN CONTROL?**  
**LEBANON: THREAT FROM THE SOUTH**  
**WHY INDIA SIDES WITH THE ARABS**  
**PRO-ARAB COOPERATION GOING WRONG**  
**PROFITS FLOWING INTO JORDANIAN BANKS**  
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# Jordan in History: Life and death of village

This is the third in a series on history in Jordan by Professor Nicola A. Ziadeh

(By Prof. Nicola A. Ziadeh)

The development of agriculture both in techniques and in kinds of plants (wheat, barley, olive trees, date-palm trees and possibly the grape-vine) and the advances in animal husbandry (dogs, sheep, goats, etc.) led people to adopt a fixity to one place, as we have already seen.

What decided the place of final settlement, either for an agricultural community or as a village or even eventually as a town, was water. Settlements which had perennial sources of water continued in the occupation of the place and, normally in case of destruction for any reason, rebuilding would be carried out within a reasonably short period. On the other hand settlements which could not enjoy such a bounty from heaven or earth, lasted as long as water was procurable in one way or another.

Jericho is blessed with a copious source of water. Settlements there existed about 11,000 years ago. It is believed that wheat was domesticated in that place some time in the 8th millennium B.C. So by the

time villages made their extensive presence in the fertile crescent (c. 5500 B.C.). Jericho was already in possession of characteristics which were urban in essence — walls, defences, irrigation works etc. In the words of Dame Kathleen Kenyon, "The Pre-Pottery (7000-5000 B.C.) Neolithic... settlement of Jericho has therefore all the urban characteristics of its predecessor in long-continued occupation, size and evidence of communal organization. The possible temple... may be evidence also of the public buildings which are one of the features suggested as necessary to support a claim to the title of a town."

Jericho is not the only place in the area where Pre-Pottery Neolithic cultures developed. We now move to discuss a few other places which differed, at various degrees, from Jericho. One such place is the Yarmuk Delta at the place it empties its waters in the River Jordan. This area lies between the Sea of Galilee, and the Golan Mountains, and is fed by the Yarmuk River and in case of excessive water, it would be emptied by the Jordan River.

The land is fertile because of its alluvial nature. Its economy depended on the local conditions in existence then. Fish and game

were abundant there; hence fishing and hunting went along with agriculture in providing man with his needs of sustenance. The area lies at a crossroads, but remains of Yarmukian culture did not seem to travel far. Material culture was found in Beisan, a few places in the Plain of Marj ibn Amir and on the Jordanian Plateau.

Yarmukian culture displays a special interest in art. "About a hundred art objects have been discovered so far... and they include engraved and incised pebbles and small stone and clay figurines." Human figures, especially of women, dominate the artistic finds of the Yarmukian culture. This has been interpreted as the manifestations of a fertility cult.

The people of that area were already advanced in the manufacture of their flint instruments. The flint industry shows toothed saw blades, pointed awls, axes, hoes, arrowheads and spearheads as well as microliths.

The Yarmuk people persisted well into the Pottery Age, and their pottery displays an advanced stage of decoration. This has posed the question about the origin of pottery in so far as the area is concerned. Scholars are, at present, almost agreed that pottery, like metallurgy, had its origins somewhere else — Catal Huyuk in Anatolia commands the scene now. But who knows what may be said ten years hence!

Let us now cross the River Jordan into Jordan and move to Beidha. Beidha is situated at the bank of a steep seasonal torrent bed, called Seyl Aqlat which is eight kilometres to the north of Petra. Excavations there have been carried out by Diana Kirkbride, and what I am giving here about Beidha is basically dependent on her own report-keeping in mind that this was prepared before she could bring her excavations to an end.

The site is about 70 metres long and about 60 wide. The work there has shown four villages superimposed on each other. The first village, from 'op, i.e. the latest, goes back to pre-Nabataean times.

The fourth, or lowest, village belongs to the Pre-Pottery age, thus comparable in time to the more developed village-towns at Jericho of the same period.

"The fourth village and any earlier one contained individual buildings, each apparently set in an open space or yard. They are

rectangular, with slightly curving walls and ... are slightly subterranean, both floors and walls were plastered... A single unit generally consisted of one room, and in two instances these rooms contained a circular depression with a raised sill, the whole coated with a hard lime plaster." (D.K.)

The finds, instruments, tools and architectural remains at Beidha, seem to indicate that a village existed there for close to over 6,000 years ending at about A.D. 500. The architectural remains so far studied show a difference in the traditions of building. The presence of workshops in the second (top) village, where a variety of tools were manufactured, has not been equalled in any of the other three villages.

In the fourth village itself there was the architectural tradition of individual houses with slightly curving walls built of this sandstone slabs, and with each unit surrounded by its own court. This village was destroyed by fire after which came the heavily built corridor units with very small stall-like rooms divided by wide stone platform-baulks... All this falls within the Pre-Pottery Age.

In the third village (top) there is a room with three rooms for the preparation of cereals. So far the other villages have not yielded anything similar.

There is a point to which Diana Kirkbride draws our attention. This was a prosperous village and certainly needed water. At present the nearest spring to it is about eight kilometres away. It is likely that some water from the seyl (torrent) could be retained behind some sort of dam, but the excavator of the place itself feels that serious desiccation has occurred in the area since the village was built.

Interestingly enough resemblances between Jericho and Beidha are not confined to the flint industry and rectangular buildings. Many other parallels are present, one of the most conspicuous is that connected with burials. The custom of decapitating the dead, before burial, seems to have been present in both Jericho and Beidha. It is true that this was not done at all burials. Burials in Beidha belong to the first and second villages, but some observations have been made by the excavator. "Firstly all seven infant burials found so far (in Beidha) have been intact. Secondly, two young or adolescent people had been decapitated as had one adult. Of these two young ones, each was buried in an individual grave, while the adult seems to have been treated with scant respect. Lastly, in the upper levels two adult burials were found which do not seem to have been decapitated. A tentative suggestion can be made that infants were always buried intact, but that from early adolescence onward decapitation was practised but not in every case. There is a difference, however, between the headless burials of Jericho and those of Seyl Aqlat (Beidha): at the former site, the bodies were buried with no apparent attempt to lay them out, while at the latter they are found in individual graves." (D.K.)

As it has been mentioned, en passant, similarities between the two places include flint, groundstone and bone implements and querns. An examination of the three places just described — Jericho, Yarmuk Delta and Beidha — and other places has led workers in the

field to discern more than one tradition in the cultures of the whole area. It seems that Jordan, Palestine, Syria and Lebanon, were exposed to waves of migrants beginning with c. 6000 B.C. and going down to, and including, the Ghassulian culture, c. 3300 B.C. Those migrants came from the north, north-east or east. Depending on the region they came from and the stage of development of that region, they contributed to the cultures, and eventually to the civilizations of the area. Apparently pottery and metallurgy came to Palestine and Jordan from the north!

Beidha has, so far, shown that each of the four villages, the earlier in each case, was destroyed before the latter was built. Yet there is no evidence that this was due to destructive assaults or attacks by the newcomers.

While we are in that part of Jordan we might as well take a few strides — and large ones they are — to the south east to Kilwa.

Kilwa received the particular attention of three scholars: Nelson Gluck who first located it, surveyed it and described the place; Horsfield who cooperated with Gluck; and Hans Rhotert. Between them the first two have offered a view which differed from that of the third — they assigned it to Paleolithic and Neolithic times, while Rhotert proposed a Natufian-Chalcolithic time. This is a case where pedantry of scholars becomes boring for the layman, but I thought of using it here as an example — I hope it will be my only example.

What is the interest in Kilwa for the layman? Kilwa, to which reference has already been made (first article) is about midway between the Gulf of Aqaba and the oasis of Jawf in Arabia. It also connects Jawf with the rest of Jordan. It was a settlement in historic times, in the first Christian centuries right through the Byzantine period.

But its interest for our present purpose comes from the words of Nelson Gluck, who said, "A further examination of the hill, however, revealed to our amazement that every smooth surface on it was covered with pre-historic rock-drawings, some of them superimposed upon one another... (this) testified to the presence of prehistoric man in this remote corner of the north Arabian desert."

Kilwa represents what has been called marginal regions at the southern borders of the Fertile Crescent, like those settlements in southern Palestine, Sinai, the Syrian Desert and northern Arabia. Rhotert has been able to distinguish three main stages of rock drawing, the oldest of which belongs to the Stone Age (including Mesolithic) and continues down to the Chalcolithic; this stage is our concern.

The drawings are predominantly of animals. Human figures are rare. Kilwa shares these drawings with other areas, but it has something different — a unique copulating scene.

Kilwa artifacts include flint implements, similar to those encountered at other places — bifacial hand axes, blade-tools, and some flints of Chalcolithic type, but without pottery. Although some of the rock drawings are crude, some clearer ones are found. One of the most beautiful is that of an ibex standing by itself — lines and form are so attractive to their own.

People who lived at Kilwa and

similar places were wanderers, leading a nomadic existence, depending on hunting for their sustenance; but resorting, when conditions permitted, to pastoralism, thus becoming herdsmen.

Nelson Gluck, who knew Jordan as well as any archaeologist could dream of ever knowing, has said the following about the desert of eastern Jordan.

"The desert of eastern Transjordan we see is not empty of history. It has been pulsating with the life of man for many millennia. Wherever there are routes of travel, crossroads of traffic, waterholes furnishing some possibility of existence, animals that could be hunted for food, areas where at least during certain times of the year flocks could graze, there men and their belongings assemble, and frequently leave behind them some trace or other of their sojourn upon the face of the earth, even if it be in the desert. At all events the desert of eastern Transjordan must be accounted a rich province for those interested in ancient history..."

Before we bring this article to an end we might as well speak of an area where the last phase of Stone Age culture, mixed with copper, exhibit itself — Tuleilat al-Ghassul. This is a site composed of fine small tells near Wadi Jarfa north east of the Dead Sea, and a few kilometres to the east of River Jordan. The place has given its name to the Ghassulian Culture (second half of the 4th millennium). "Although this is not the only site, it is the best excavated and studied, and it is the only site of the southern cultures (of Chalcolithic period) for which the claim of persistent, fully sedentary village life is justified... This is a reminder that the foundation of modern life were already well established in Ghassul about 5500 years ago." (Anadi)

Ghassulian culture shows clearly the nature of the development which the area underwent from the earlier, Paleolithic Age; in the pits of that site corn grains were found, date stones and olive stones, which means that the people had access to orchards, for which permanent settled occupation is a prerequisite. Pottery was fairly common and beautifully decorated, but stone vessels are elaborate. Metal was there, but it



Drawing of horned animal from Kilwa

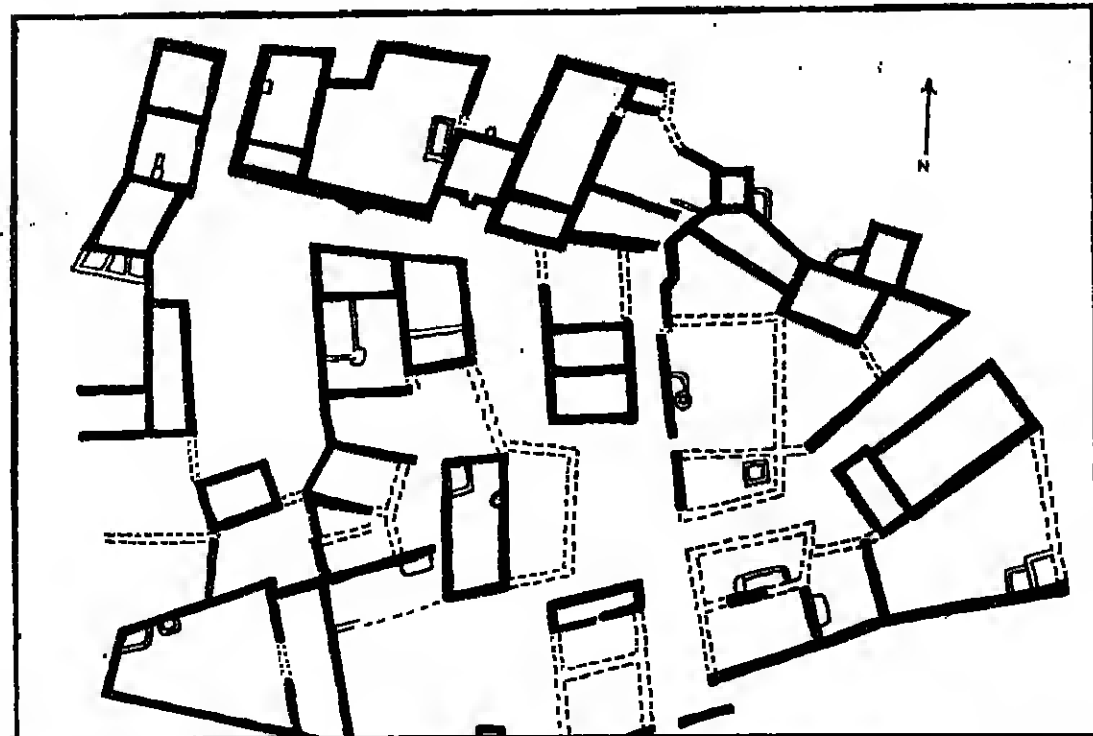
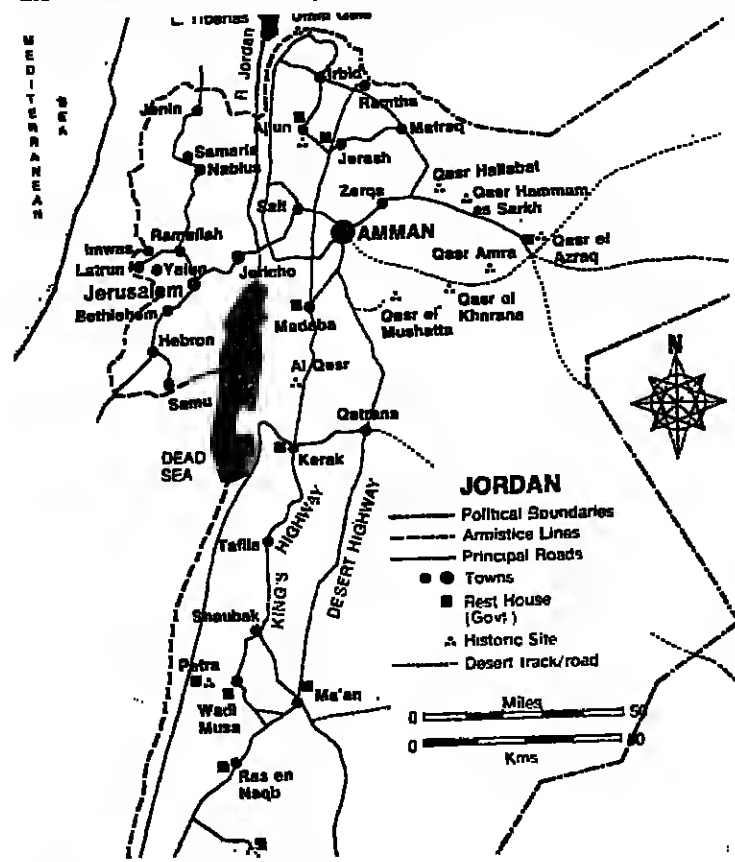
had not become a dominant factor in the manufacture of implements. Mace-heads, pins, rings, ornamental cylinders and handles cover the manufactured objects found, not only at Tuleilat al-Ghassul but at other sites like Tell Abu Matar and Wadi Ghazali in southern Palestine.

Dame Kathleen Kenyon views the Ghassulian culture as intrusive and not indigenous in Palestine. The carriers of this culture seem to have brought with them individual flint industry and highly developed and specialized pottery. However representatives of Ghassulian culture in the area seem to have been a number of groups loosely connected.

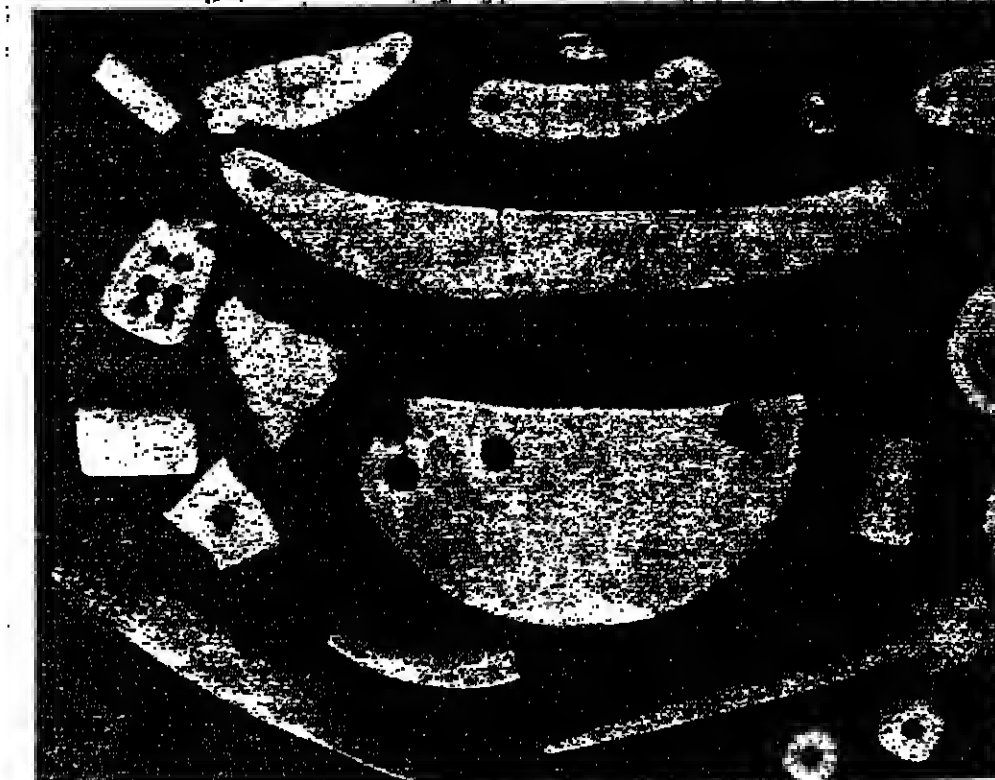
"So far, evidence of Ghassulian occupation has never been found in the lower levels of any of the sites which subsequently became a town. Their settlements seem simply to have died out. The recognizable Ghassulian forms of pottery and flint implements do not have their descendants in the forms of the Early Bronze Age. The origins of the town-builders of the Early Bronze Age must be sought elsewhere." (K.K.)

Here we are — agricultural communities and villages arose in very many places in Jordan, Palestine, and the eastern fringes of the

Drawing of a mace-head from Tuleilat Ghassul. Syrian desert. Some main elements of their culture were developed, continuing out of pre-history. See it in pre-history with T.S. Effor "We water"



Calculated villages of Neolithic households at Tuleilat Ghassul



Some objects from Tuleilat Ghassul

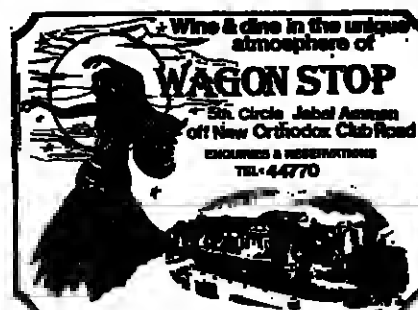
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## Woolf football roundup Luton upsets Everton

DAVID PEACH, Graham... in third place in divi-  
mpton upset Ever-  
s of regaining lead.  
English football lea-  
unishing 3-0 home win.  
The match, played on a pitch  
Everton manager Gordon Lee  
described as a death trap, was one  
of only five survivors from the

weather-wrecked English pro-  
gramme.  
Conditions were no better in  
Scotland where just three games  
escaped the snow and ice. The  
matches postponed included the  
entire rounds of both the English  
and Scottish cup competitions.  
Lee took one look at the snow-  
covered surface and protested to  
referee Colin Downey that the  
match should not go ahead.  
Downey took no notice, declared  
the match on, and Lee  
said he would report the referee to  
the league for his decision.  
Conditions were slippery but  
Lee's prediction that there would  
be at least five broken legs proved  
unfounded.

Boyer nip in to add the third goal  
seven minutes from time.  
Brighton held promotion rivals  
Crystal Palace to a 0-0 draw in one  
of the two second division matches  
played.  
Brighton's effort - they have not  
beaten the London side in nine  
matches - took them to the top in  
goal difference, level on points  
with Stoke and Crystal Palace.  
Leicester defeated Newcastle  
2-1 in the other second division  
match.  
Carlisle made a 400 mile (640  
km) journey through frozen Eng-  
land to play Plymouth in division  
three but two goals by Fred Bin-  
ney sent them to a frustrating 2-0  
defeat.

St Mirren joined Glasgow Ran-  
gers at the top of the Scottish pre-  
mier division by beating bottom  
placed Motherwell 1-0.  
Morton and Partick Thistle  
drew 2-2 in the other premier divi-  
sion clash and Clydebank  
wrapped up the entire programme  
with a 3-1 win over Hamilton in  
the Scottish division one.

CAST FOR SUNDAY, FEB. 18, 1979

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do as you would have them do to you and appreciate the relationship.  
activities you really enjoy.

(Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) Try to reconcile small dif-  
ferences with your intuition more and get  
results. Improve your appearance.

(Apr. 20 to May 20) Think out a course of ac-  
tion that will give you greater success in the days ahead.  
Consideration for loved ones.

(May 21 to June 21) Attend to those small ac-  
tivities you have neglected lately. Strive for in-  
termony with family members.

**CHILDREN** (June 22 to July 21) A new project  
or study before putting it in operation. Plan just  
what you wish to do.

(July 22 to Aug. 21) Do nothing to irritate those at  
home. Make this a worthwhile day.

(Aug. 22 to Sept. 21) A good day to engage in  
philosophical studies you know of and to be  
inspired by those who are inspiring.

(Sept. 22 to Oct. 21) Study your financial posi-  
tion that you know exactly where you stand. Show  
yourself for loved ones.

(Oct. 22 to Nov. 21) You may want to make  
changes now but it's best you first consult with  
those who are involved. Think constructively.

**MARTIN** (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Study conditions  
carefully and know where and how to make  
changes. Strive for more harmony at home.

**CORN** (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) A good time to make  
plans for the days ahead. Study facts and figures.  
Nothing for granted.

**JANUARY** (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) Do nothing that could  
lead to the envious position you now have in your  
life. Handle a public matter wisely.

(Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) A good day to talk over lof-  
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lead to the envious position you now have in your  
life. Handle a public matter wisely.

(Apr. 20 to May 20) A good day to talk over lof-  
fices with an expert and one you admire, and  
draw conclusions for the future.

(May 21 to June 21) Attend to those small ac-  
tivities you have neglected lately. Strive for in-  
termony with family members.

(June 22 to July 21) A new project  
or study before putting it in operation. Plan just  
what you wish to do.

(July 22 to Aug. 21) Do nothing to irritate those at  
home. Make this a worthwhile day.

(Aug. 22 to Sept. 21) A good day to engage in  
philosophical studies you know of and to be  
inspired by those who are inspiring.

(Sept. 22 to Oct. 21) Study your financial posi-  
tion that you know exactly where you stand. Show  
yourself for loved ones.

## JUMBLE

THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME  
By Herin Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles,  
one letter to each square. To form  
four ordinary words

GLIYN

KALCH

TESSMY

DELABE



THEY HELP A  
WOMAN'S STANDING!

Now arrange the circled letters to  
form the surprise answer, as sug-  
gested by the above cartoon

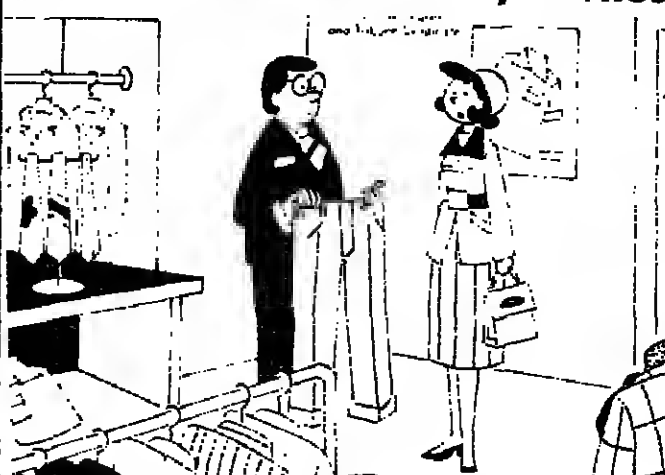
Print answer here:

(Answers Monday)

Yesterday's Jumbles Answer: BROOD CURVE KILLER POPLIN

More than swindled—and in criminal fashion! —CROOKED

## THE BETTER HALF By Barnes



Well, he's fiftyish in age, and fortyish in the waist.

## THE Daily Crossword by Dorothea E. Shipp

**ACROSS**

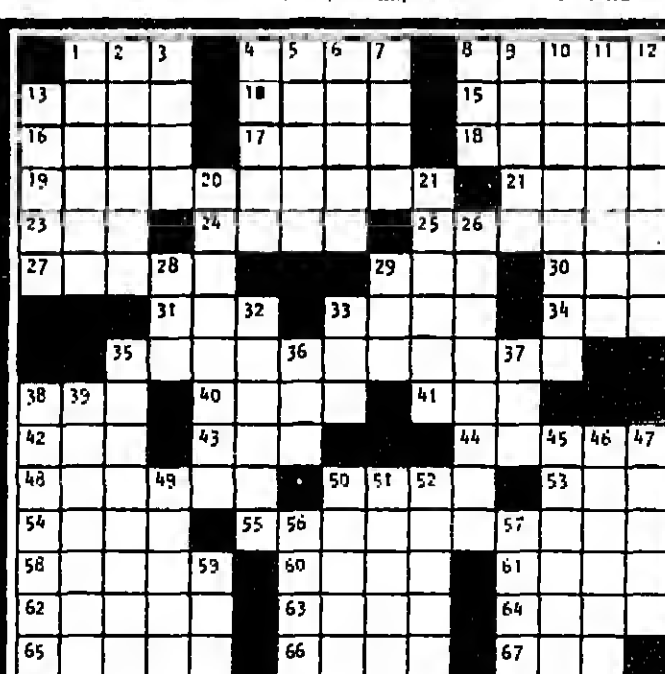
- 1 Hosiery
- 2 Complains
- 3 Poppy
- 4 Standoffish
- 5 Hiatus
- 6 Bile the
- 7 Former
- 8 Black buck
- 9 Retort
- 10 Caesar's
- 11 partner
- 12 Female ruff
- 13 Tilt
- 14 Spotted cat
- 15 Russian
- 16 cooperative
- 17 Certain
- 18 Prior to
- 19 Fleur-de-
- 20 Weaving
- 21 Direction
- 22 Letters
- 23 Flip
- 24 Calendar
- 25 Uttered
- 26 Summer mo.
- 27 Coelocia
- 28 Certain
- 29 Bearing
- 30 Pleasure
- 31 Continental
- 32 Despicable
- 33 In at the
- 34 Brass
- 35 Wyoming
- 36 Astirde
- 37 Famous
- 38 Marshal
- 39 Place for
- 40 Contest
- 41 Temperate
- 42 or torrid
- 43 Marginal
- 44 remark
- 45 Fortification
- 46 Bobtails
- 47 Avv
- 48 Fabulous
- 49 animal
- 50 Sea mammal
- 51 Barton or
- 52 Bow
- 53 Word omis-
- 54 sions
- 55 Former coin
- 56 of Austria
- 57 Find
- 58 Tree
- 59 Hawaiian
- 60 food staple
- 61 Naval con-
- 62 structor
- 63 Cousin
- 64 of inc.
- 65 Affronted
- 66 Eve's
- 67 make-up
- 68 Dlinh Diem
- 69 group of
- 70 vassals
- 71 Think
- 72 Salad plant
- 73 Sadat's
- 74 land
- 75 Ms. Massey
- 76 Burns
- 77 river
- 78 Palm leaf
- 79 Hogtides
- 80 Frighten
- 81 Schoolboy's
- 82 chore
- 83 Ms. Fabray,
- 84 to friends

**DOWN**

- 1 Someone in
- 2 Pampers
- 3 Felled
- 4 - Boothe
- 5 Cuban dance
- 6 St. - (first
- 7 English
- 8 martyr)
- 9 Political
- 10 group
- 11 Goddess of
- 12 the harvest
- 13 " - in our
- 14 time"
- 15 Impudent

Yesterday's Puzzle Solved:

1. FARTY 2. SARR 3. WALE 4. ALIVE 5. ALIVE 6. ALIVE 7. ALIVE 8. ALIVE 9. ALIVE 10. ALIVE 11. ALIVE 12. ALIVE 13. ALIVE 14. ALIVE 15. ALIVE 16. ALIVE 17. ALIVE 18. ALIVE 19. ALIVE 20. ALIVE 21. ALIVE 22. ALIVE 23. ALIVE 24. ALIVE 25. ALIVE 26. ALIVE 27. ALIVE 28. ALIVE 29. ALIVE 30. ALIVE 31. ALIVE 32. ALIVE 33. ALIVE 34. ALIVE 35. ALIVE 36. ALIVE 37. ALIVE 38. ALIVE 39. ALIVE 40. ALIVE 41. ALIVE 42. ALIVE 43. ALIVE 44. ALIVE 45. ALIVE 46. ALIVE 47. ALIVE 48. ALIVE 49. ALIVE 50. ALIVE 51. ALIVE 52. ALIVE 53. ALIVE 54. ALIVE 55. ALIVE 56. ALIVE 57. ALIVE 58. ALIVE 59. ALIVE 60. ALIVE 61. ALIVE 62. ALIVE 63. ALIVE 64. ALIVE 65. ALIVE 66. ALIVE 67. ALIVE 68. ALIVE 69. ALIVE 70. ALIVE 71. ALIVE 72. ALIVE 73. ALIVE 74. ALIVE 75. ALIVE 76. ALIVE 77. ALIVE 78. ALIVE 79. ALIVE 80. ALIVE 81. ALIVE 82. ALIVE 83. ALIVE 84. ALIVE 85. ALIVE 86. ALIVE 87. ALIVE 88. ALIVE 89. ALIVE 90. ALIVE 91. ALIVE 92. ALIVE 93. ALIVE 94. ALIVE 95. ALIVE 96. ALIVE 97. ALIVE 98. ALIVE 99. ALIVE 100. ALIVE



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## REN BRIDGE

by H. GOREN

Chicago Tribune

West

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